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Indiana Nut Nursery

ESTABLISHED IN 1910

J. F. WILKINSON, Proprietor
Rockport, Indiana
PRODUCER OF

High Grade Hardy Northern Nut Trees

TO CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS

This catalogue is sent to past customers as a reminder that I remember them and appreciate their business, and solicit their future orders; to prospective nut tree buyers as an invitation to become my customers.

My nursery is located in the heart of the northern pecan tree territory in a soil especially adapted to growing nut trees where they grow an unusually good root system, making them easy to transplant and quick to start growth.

Nut trees are the longest lived of all food producing trees, and once established require less care and attention than fruit trees, as they do not need to be sprayed and after the head of the tree is once formed little or no pruning is necessary.

Budded or grafted trees bear early. An orchard of them in a few years should come into profitable bearing, and will last for a century or more. Plant only budded or grafted trees of Hardy Northern varieties.

Planting a nut orchard is not a speculation, if the right kind of trees are planted, but an investment; one that will in a few years pay increasing annual dividends, not only to the planter but to future generations as well. It is just as much a mistake to buy the cheapest nut trees you can buy as it is the cheapest article of clothing.

There are thousands of acres of land in each state, not producing enough to pay the taxes, that would return handsome profits if planted to nut trees.

As nut trees live so long and attain such a great size they should be planted very wide apart, so they may be grown on land that is to be annually cultivated to grain crops, and interfere very little with cultivation.

Nut tree planting should not be confined to orchards, they may be grown almost anywhere a tree is wanted. They make beautiful shade, and a few of them planted around the home serve a twofold purpose of shade and food.

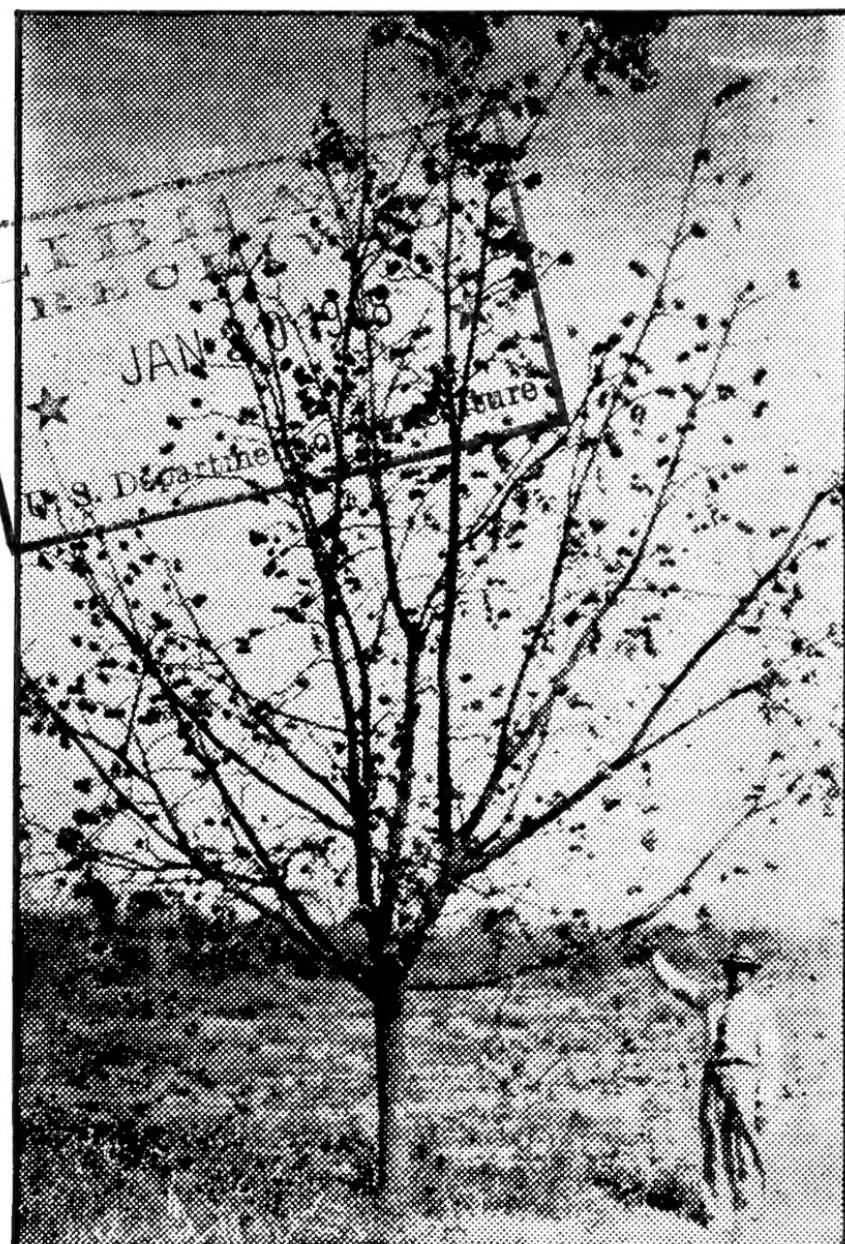
Nuts are not perishable, and may be kept

throughout the year without special care, neither do they have to be gathered promptly as do peaches or apples.

Nuts are no longer considered a luxury, but a staple article of food, and are used extensively by candy manufacturers, bakeries, ice cream companies, as well as in the home.

This being the natural home of the Hardy Northern Pecan Tree, my nursery stock is grown under natural conditions, giving them all the strength and vigor possible for a tree to have.

The soil in which my nursery is located is especially adapted to this, as it is underlaid with a strata of hard soil which discourages the downward growth of the tap root at a depth of about four feet, causing many lateral and feeder roots to develop near the surface that would not in



Ten year old THOMAS WALNUT tree bearing a bountiful crop of nuts. This variety cracks well, kernel comes out in quarters and halves.

a sandy or loose sub-soil. This gives my trees a superior system of lateral roots making them easy to transplant and quick to start growth.

Delayed planting means delayed returns. A tree planted this year is always a year ahead of

a tree planted a year later, and the difference is not the amount of the first, but always the amount of the last crop borne.

WHEN TO ORDER

Early ordering of trees is advised. Orders placed well in advance of shipping season, will be shipped on any date requested, weather permitting, while those placed during the rush season are sent out in the order they are received.

A liberal discount will be allowed on advance orders, as these are a saving to me in advertising and correspondence during the rush season.

Also by placing orders in advance you are sure of being in time to get the size and varieties wanted, as later, stocks of some kinds are often exhausted.

WHEN TO PLANT

Nut trees may be planted either Spring or Fall. I usually start shipping in Spring as early in March as weather will permit and continue until about the first of May, though would advise those ordering, especially from south of here, to plant by middle of April.

Fall shipping starts as soon as leaves are off in October, and is continued until cold weather.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

If conditions will not permit planting when trees are received, unpack and heel them in a trench, not putting them more than two deep.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Have holes dug before taking trees out for planting. The holes should be deep and large enough to allow all roots to be placed in their natural position.

Take out only a few trees at a time to be planted and while one is being planted protect the roots of others from sun and wind by wrapping in wet burlap. Do not at any time expose roots to the sun and wind any more than is absolutely necessary.

Cut off ends of all bruised or broken roots, as a fresh cut will callous over quicker than an old one.

Fill in around roots with well pulverized dirt, using only top soil, and firm the dirt well about the roots, being sure to not leave any air spaces.

Plant trees about the same depth as they grew in the nursery, not more than two or three inches deeper at most and do not use any manure where it will come in contact with the roots.

Remember that a tree is a living plant and that its future depends on the care you give it from the time it comes into your possession.

AFTER CARE

Nut trees will readily respond to cultivation and fertilization. It is well, in the spring before time for dry weather to mulch trees well to keep

ground around them cool. Moist straw, leaves or strawy manure may be used. If the latter is used, keep it away from the body of the tree. After the first season, cultivation should be given

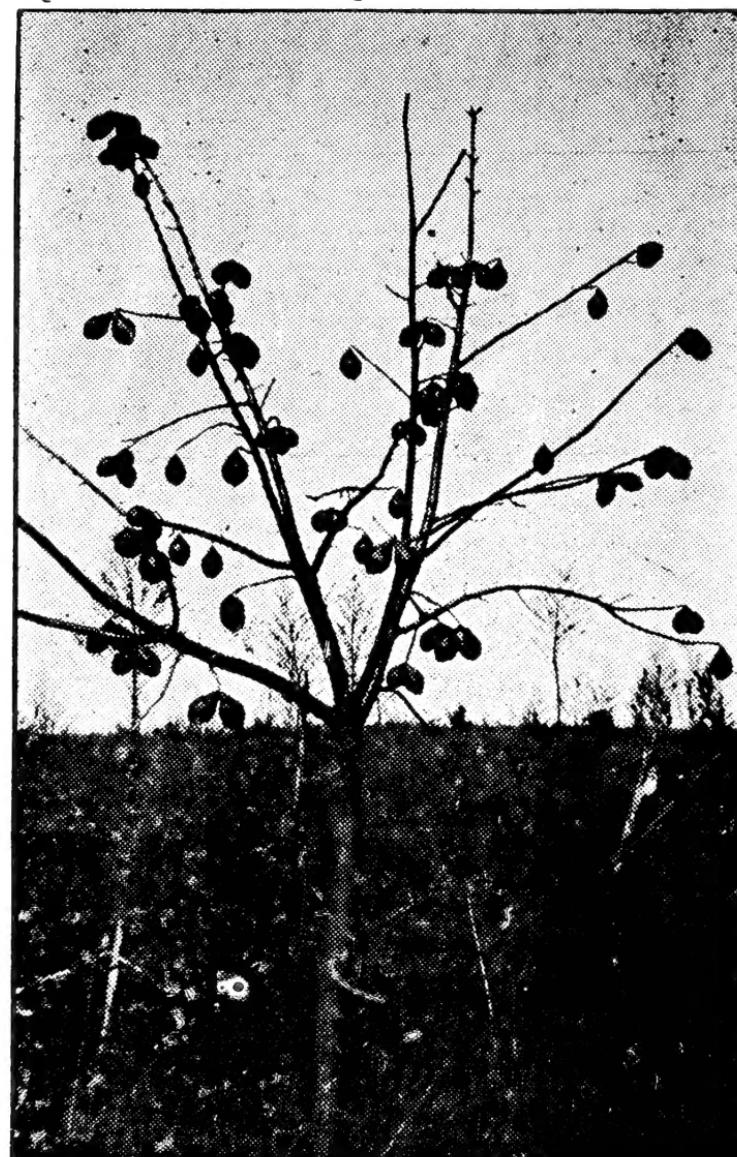
If trees are planted in the fall, and many planters prefer fall planting, then mulch well before cold weather, the mulch will prevent sudden freezing, and thawing of the ground, which causes ground to heave, and might pull tree slightly out of ground.

The production of nut trees in nursery is slow, and the propagation is both difficult, and expensive, making them higher in price than most kinds of food producing trees.

They are also more valuable, and I take special care in digging, use only the very best packing material (which is expensive) to insure trees reaching customers in the best possible condition, and ask you to give them extra care for which they will reward you in the future.

I have had the pleasure of seeing many of these fruiting over a wide range of the Northern Nut Tree Territory.

Nut trees live to be very old and attain great



Close up view of a 6-year-old OHIO WALNUT tree

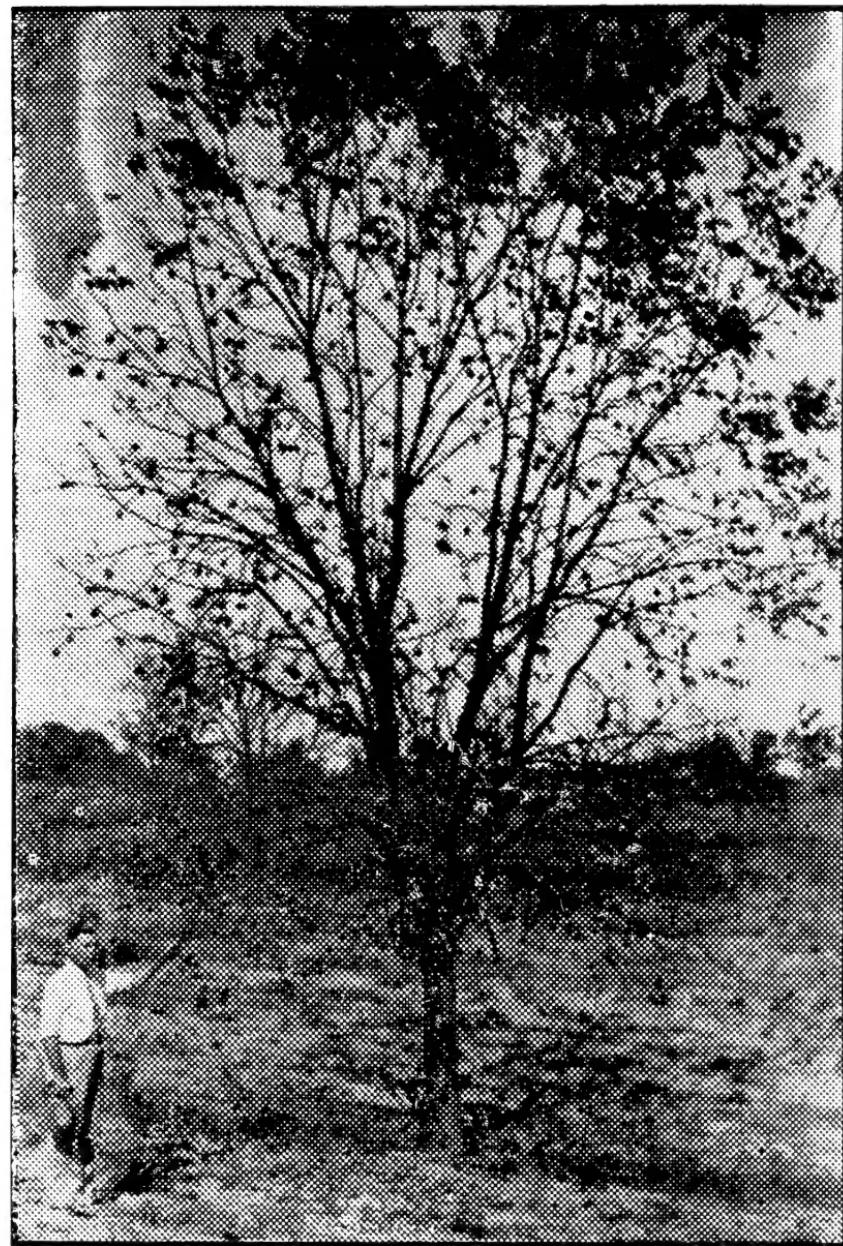
size, and should be planted 50 to 60 feet apart each way in orchard planting, requiring but few trees per acre, making the planting cost no more than for fruit trees.

When the head of a nut tree is once formed, no more pruning is necessary and as they are not bothered by insects, so common to fruit trees, spraying is not required.

Nuts do not have to be gathered as soon as ripe. Harvesting may be delayed to suit the convenience of the gatherer. Nuts are not perishable and may be kept during winter without protection from cold, they may also be placed in cold storage and kept fresh during the following summer.

BLACK WALNUT

The Black Walnut is found growing in many



Ten year STABLER WALNUT tree. This tree has borne regularly since four years old. Many of the Stabler walnuts have only one kernel which comes out whole when cracked.

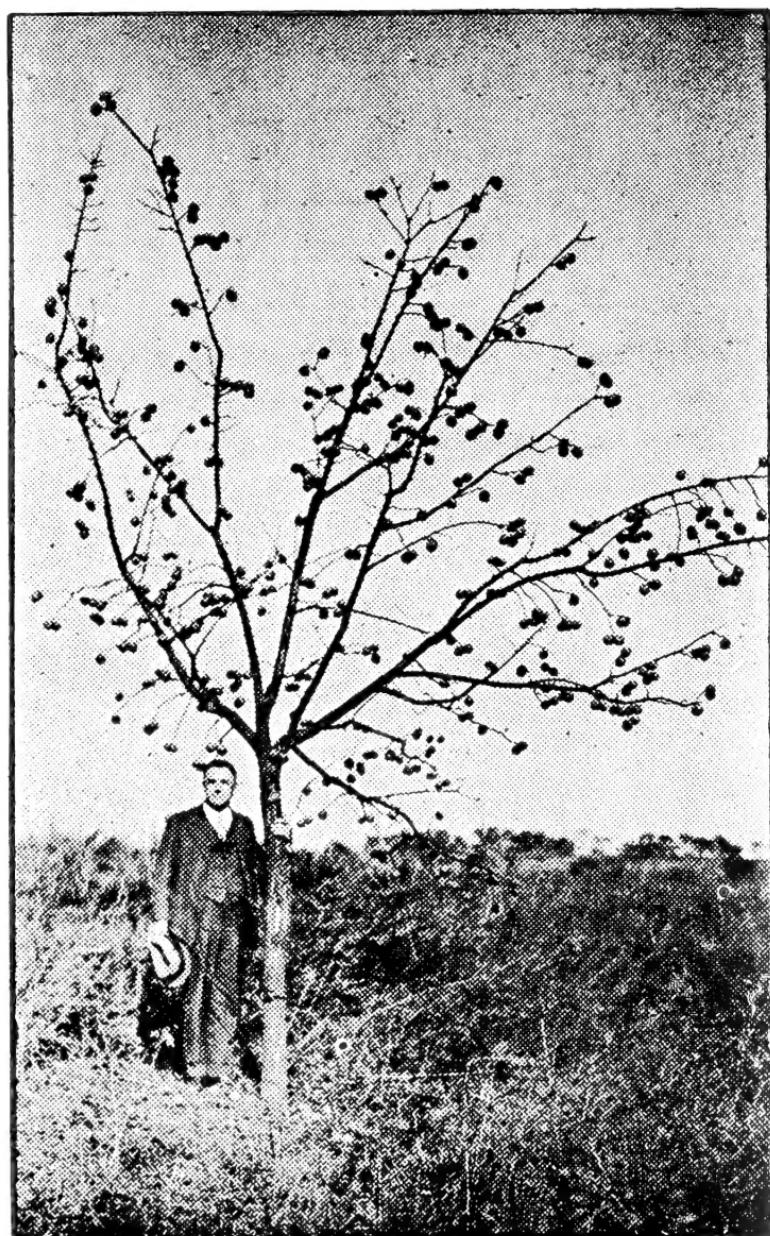
parts of the United States as a natural forest tree, and has always been considered so common that its true value as a food producing tree has been overlooked.

On account of the high value of walnut lumber for special purposes, much of the walnut timber has been cut in the past few years, which has greatly reduced the supply of nuts.

As the food value of walnuts is becoming better realized and the supply of nuts decreased the price has greatly advanced.

The black walnut kernel is one of the richest of all nut kernels, and said to be the only one retaining its original flavor after being cooked. This nut has become very popular and is extensively used by bakers, candy makers and in ice cream parlors, as well as in the home.

While there are yet many native grown walnut trees, the nuts produced by these generally are



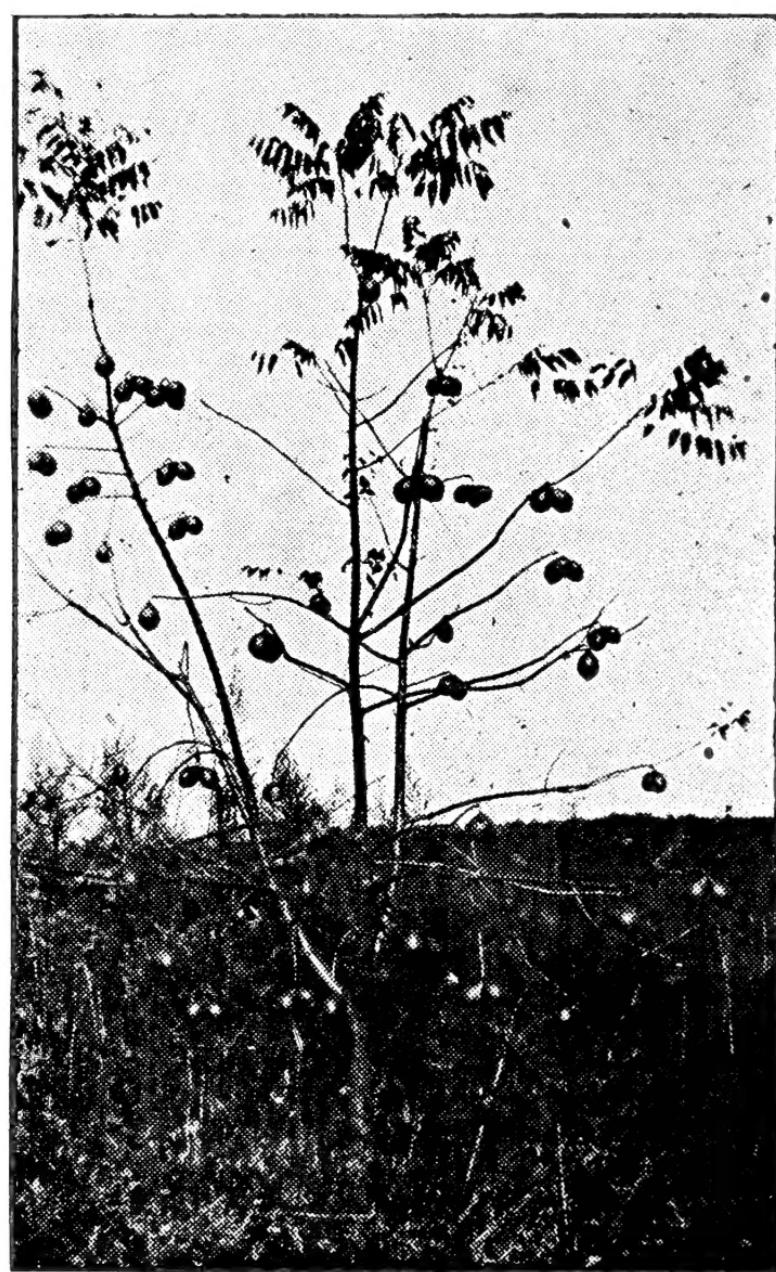
Eight year old THOMAS WALNUT tree, nuts look small due to distance picture was taken.

poor crackers and bring only a small price and will not be wanted at all commercially when the better varieties are obtainable, as the cost of cracking and picking these out would make them expensive as a gift compared with these named varieties even at a fancy price.

Many are now planting orchards of the named varieties which will in a few years put these nuts on the market where their value will become generally known, creating a demand for them that cannot be supplied for many years.

There is now much unproductive land that could be made profitable by planting a walnut orchard.

Walnut trees will thrive on a variety of soils, and may be planted almost anywhere a tree is wanted, on fairly fertile, well-drained land. Whether it be a commercial planting, or a few trees for home use, plant some walnut trees.



Eight year old STABLER WALNUT tree bearing its fourth crop of nuts.

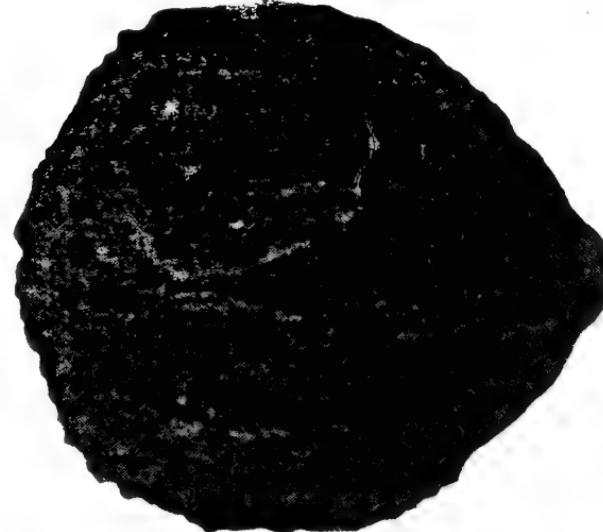
After years of search and the testing of thousands of samples, several varieties have been found of superior quality, which are thin shelled, easily cracked, and in most cases with little care the kernels can be gotten out in quarters and halves.

The varieties listed are considered the best known by leading nut tree authorities.

THE WALNUT AS A TIMBER TREE

The Black Walnut is a two-fold purpose tree. These improved varieties of walnut produce a superior nut, which with the increasing demand for walnut kernels bring a handsome annual revenue, and when the tree has served its time as a nut producer (which is many years) the

VARIETIES OF WALNUTS



THOMAS—Parent tree in Pennsylvania. Nut large, thin shell, cracks good, has splendid flavored kernel. Tree is fast and upright grower.



STABLER—Parent tree in Maryland. Nut medium size, thin shell and excellent cracker. Quality of kernel good. Tree prolific bearer.

tree can then be sold for lumber. Much of the walnut timber was cut during and since the war time, leaving the supply limited but not the demand, as walnut has no equal for furniture, finishing lumber, radio cabinets, and many other uses.



OHIO—Parent tree in Ohio. Nut medium size, much the same type as Stabler. Good cracker, with good quality kernel. Tree good and upright grower. Prolific bearer.

Have a few trees each of some of the newer varieties.

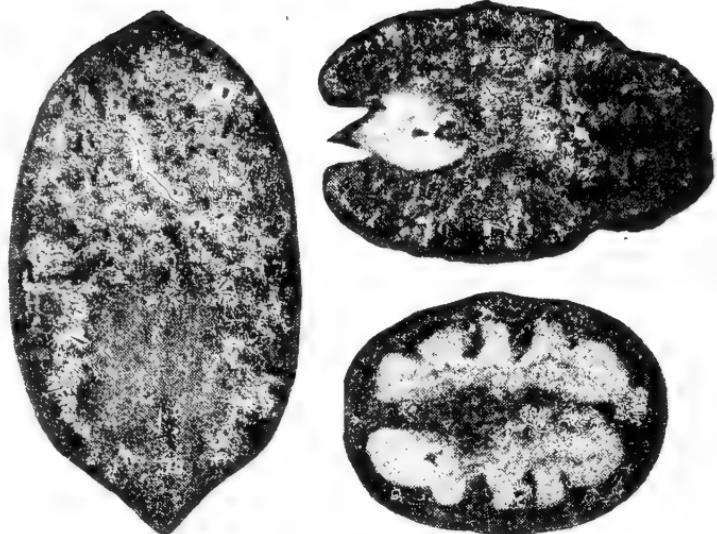
LAMB CURLY WALNUT

This tree was located and introduced by Mr. George N. Lamb, then secretary and manager of the American Walnut Mfg's., Association of Chicago. In writing me of this tree Mr. Lamb said in part:

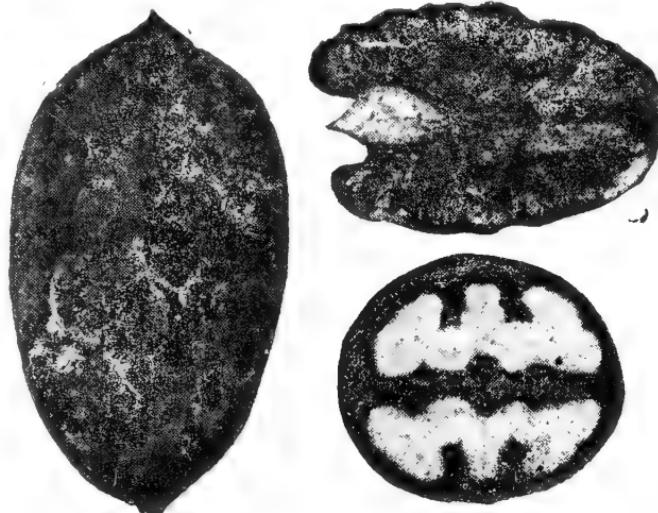
"Unquestionably, it was one of the most thoroughly figured trees ever discovered. The figure in this tree was quite apparent, even in the small branches, while the Forest Products Laboratory found evidence of a developing figure in the twigs not over five years old." He further stated the veneer cut from this tree, brought a very fancy price. A planting of these trees would be a most valuable possession.

CUT LEAF WALNUT

This variety, a new introduction is a species of the walnut family, though it resembles the walnut very slightly, has a very delicate, lacy like foliage, and is ornamental for lawn planting.



POSEY—Originated in Gibson County, Ind. Parent tree medium size. Regular bearer. Nuts very large, thin shell, and an excellent cracker.



INDIANA—Parent tree stands near the Busseron. Tree medium size, annual and very prolific bearer. The nut is very much the same as the Busseron in size and shape. Thin shell and good quality.

BUSSERON—Originated in Knox County, Ind.. Parent tree, very old, and said to be one of the best bearing trees in that section. Nut medium size, kernel of rich flavor.

Busseron pecan is very similar to Indiana.

GILES—Parent tree grows in Southeast Kansas. Tree located, named and introduced by myself. In the three successive years that I visited this tree it had splendid crops of nuts, also it is proving very satisfactory here. Nut is medium to large, very thin shell, splendid kernel of high quality.

GALLATIN—Parent tree in Illinois, nut medium size, kernel of good quality. A promising new variety.

PRICES OF ABOVE VARIETIES

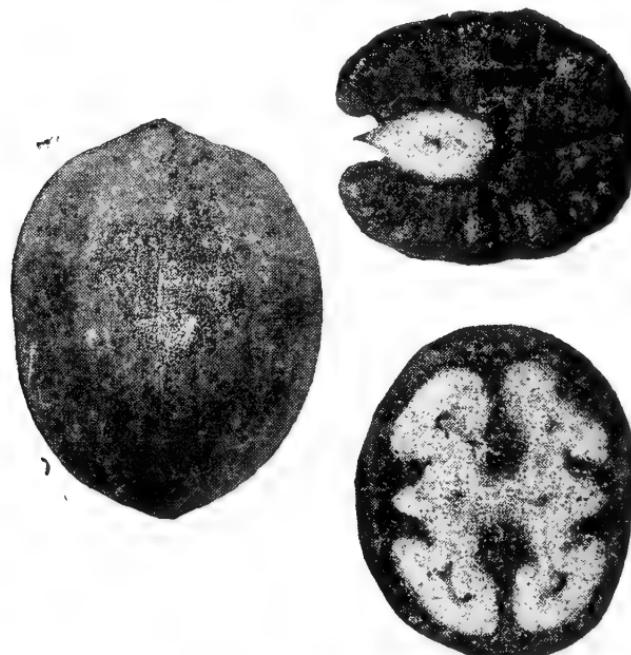
OF WALNUT TREES

(Budded or Grafted)

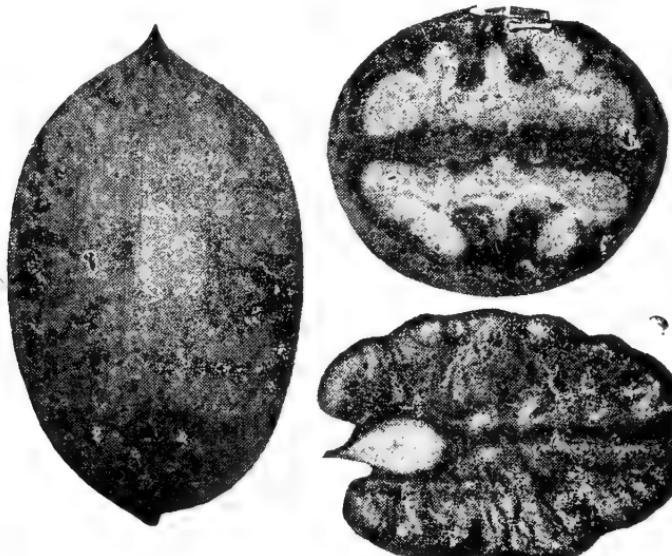
| | Each | Per 10 |
|-------------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet | \$2.00 | \$18.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 2.25 | 21.00 |
| 4 to 6 feet | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 6 to 8 feet | 3.00 | 25.00 |

(Write for prices on quantities)

VARIETIES OF PECANS



MAJOR—Originated in Henderson County, Ky. Parent tree very large, prolific and an annual bearer. Nut medium to small, almost round, thin shell, plump kernel, of fine quality, splendid cracker. An ideal nut for the confectioner.



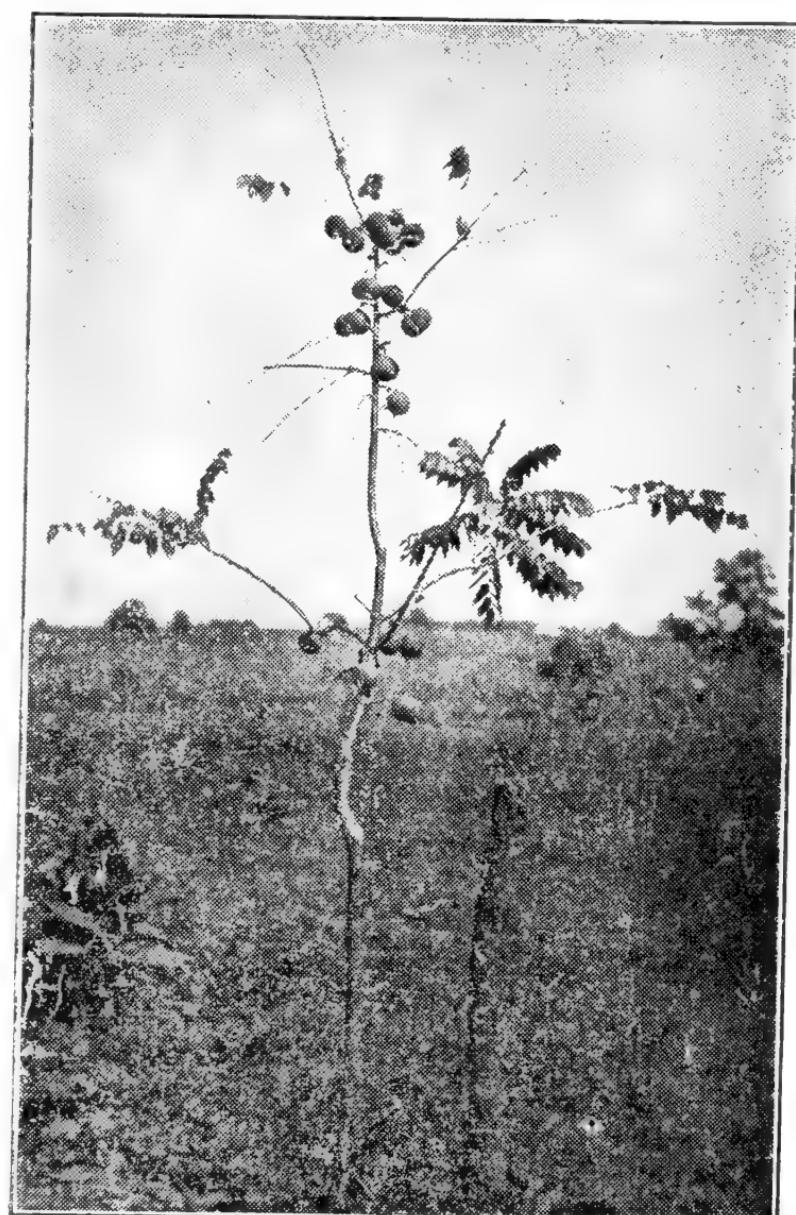
GREENRIVER — Originated in Henderson County, Ky. Parent tree very large and prolific and is a very regular bearer. Nut of good size, plump kernel, of the fine flavor, good cracker. A fine desirable nut for home use, as well as a favorite for the market.

HYBRID VARIETIES

(Cross between pecan and hickory)

McCALLISTER—Originated in Posey County, Ind. This variety is a cross between a pecan and hickory. Nut is very large, having a pecan shaped kernel which comes out in whole halves, with flavor of both pecan and hickory. This is the largest nut of the pecan-hickory species being propagated.

BURLINGTON—Parent tree is near Burlington, Iowa. This is also a hybrid, as the McCal-



Three year old **THOMAS WALNUT** tree. Consider the difference in value, and pleasure in having a tree like this, instead of a maple, or other non-producing tree.

lister, though the nut is not so large. Tree is said to be a regular and prolific bearer. Nut large, thin shell, quality of kernel good.

BIXBY—A hybrid of unknown parentage. This tree (in my nursery) supposedly grew from a bud taken from some scion wood sent me by Mr. Willard G. Bixby. Though when I showed him the nuts produced by this tree, he could not identify them or give me any information on parentage of this variety, stating that he had never seen any nuts like them. As nothing could be learned of its parentage, I have named it Bixby. Nut is large, thin shell, good cracker, and tree promises to be a good bearer.

PRICES OF PECAN AND HYBRID TREES

| | Each | Per 10 |
|-------------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet | \$2.25 | \$21.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 4 to 6 feet | 2.75 | 25.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet | 3.00 | 27.50 |

CHINESE CHESTNUTS

The Chestnut is native to most of the Eastern and Central states, but in the past few years, practically all the native Chestnut trees have been killed by the blight, which is an imported disease.

To replace these valuable trees the Chinese and Japanese varieties have been imported. These are highly resistant to the blight, and are growing and bearing in the blight affected territory without showing signs of this disease.

Chestnut trees are native to upland, and will grow on poor soil, though like any other tree will do better on good soil, and will readily respond to cultivation.

Chestnut trees bear very young, often produce a few nuts the second or third season.

The supply of these trees is very limited in Nurseries, and the demand has increased to the extend that all my trees are called for as seedlings in small size.

These Chinese seedling chestnut trees as a rule produce good size nuts, and many planters prefer to plant them as seedlings.

My parent stock is grown from seed imported from China, and there being no other chestnut trees in this neighborhood, insures my nursery stock to be true Chinese.

CHESTNUT TREES

| | Each | Per 10 |
|-------------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet | \$1.50 | \$14.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 1.75 | 16.00 |

NO TREE PLANTING IS COMPLETE WITHOUT NUT TREES

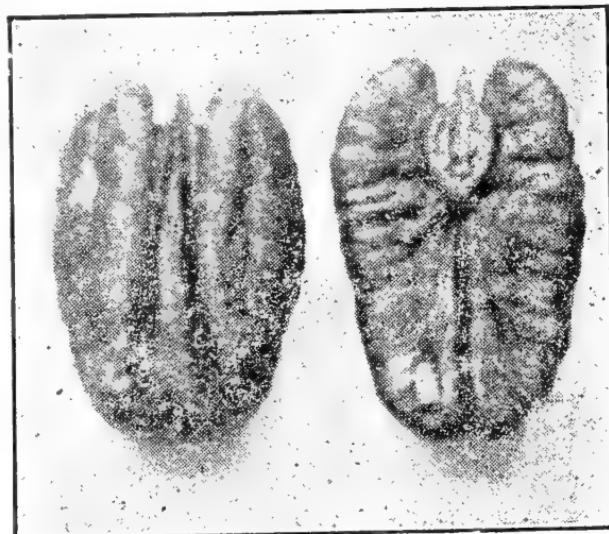
Regardless of how many kinds and varieties of trees you may have, your planting is not complete without nut trees, for no other tree product will take the place of nuts. Fruit cannot be kept as long or with as little care and expense as nuts, or be used in as many ways.

TOPWORKING

Small seedling nut trees may be worked over to these valuable varieties. For this work I am prepared to furnish graft-wood or bud-wood in season. Also each season I do a limited amount of this work for others and will be glad to give you an estimate on request. Bud-wood or graft-wood may be sent by parcel post. Usually trees can be topworked as cheap as the price of a tree and by grafting or budding onto an established stock several years old you soon have a bearing tree.



STABLER WALNUT kernel. Note the difference in kernels from these budded trees as compared with the native seedling walnut.



Kernals like the above can easily be gotten out of these large thin shelled pecans.

GUARANTEE

All trees are guaranteed to be fresh stock, carefully dug and packed and delivered to transportation company in good condition; also to be true label, and should any prove not to be, will on proper proof replace them, but will not be liable for further damages.

TERMS

For immediate shipment, cash with order; on order booked, 50 per cent with order, balance due when stock is ordered shipped.

SHIPPING

Express shipments advised, and unless otherwise ordered all tree shipments will be made by express. Should size or variety ordered be exhausted, order will be filled with its nearest likeness in stock unless no substitution is stated in order.

COMPLAINTS

For error, shortage of stock or other cause to be entertained, complaints must be made within five days of receipt of shipment.

REFERENCE

I am a member and past president of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, and bank references, or list of satisfied customers will be sent on request.

IN CONCLUSION

A volume could be written on the merits of nut trees, but for convenience in mailing, this has been briefly written, touching only the most important points, as learned from my own experience and observation.

The life of a nut tree is so long, usually a century or more, that one cannot afford to plant a nut tree of doubtful quality, for the saving of a few cents in cost of tree when this little saving might cost a lifetime of disappointment as well as financial loss.

In buying nut trees be sure you place your order with a reliable nut tree nursery man who will furnish you **budded** or **grafted** trees of the hardy northern varieties. A list of reliable Northern nut nurserymen can be had by applying to the secretary of the Northern Nut Growers' Association.

Due to the many calls from my nut tree customers for fruit trees, I have added a line of peach and apple trees of the old standard varieties that are so well known that a description is hardly necessary.

Any one, even with limited space can grow a few fruit trees, and enjoy the fresh fruit of their own growing.

VARIETIES OF APPLE TREES

RED DELICIOUS—Large, dark red, flesh crisp and juicy, a leading variety.

DOUBLE RED DELICIOUS—Very similar to the regular Red Delicious, though it colors up more, and sooner than the regular Delicious.

YELLOW DELICIOUS—Very much the same in size and shape as the Red Delicious but is completely yellow in color, flesh is firm, crisp and juicy.

ROME BEAUTY—One of the oldest varieties of apples, large, red, flesh white crisp, with a delicious flavor.

WINESAP— Large, round, red, slight acid flavor, a splendid keeper.

STAYMAN WINESAP—Fruit medium to large, round, dull red color, flesh firm, tender, and juicy, good keeper, a very popular variety.

TURLEY—Large dark red apple of the Winesap family, flesh yellow, tender, and juicy, a splendid apple for the home or market.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium size round, yellow in color, flesh fine grained, and juicy, of splendid flavor.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large, yellow, of fine flavor, early.

VARIETIES OF PEACH TREES

J. H. Hale—Large, round, with yellow flesh, freestone.

ELBERTA—Large roundish oval in shape, yellow flesh, freestone.

CHAMPION—Large, yellowish red, with white flesh, freestone.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Large, light pink color, white flesh, freestone.

BAR-DON—This variety originated here at the nursery, and is now being listed for the first time. Tree is hardy, and prolific. Fruit medium to large, of pale red color, with a deeper blush on one side, and colors well before ripening. Flesh is white, firm, and juicy, retains its firmness and flavor unusually well after canning, a freestone of splendid quality.

PRICES OF PEACH AND APPLE TREES

| | Each | Per 10 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 feet | .75 | \$6.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet | .90 | 8.00 |
| 4 to 6 feet | \$1.10 | 10.00 |

J. F. WILKINSON.

Every Tree Planter Should Plant Nut Trees.

BLACK WALNUTS

Thomas — Stabler — Teneyck — and Ohio Varieties

From the Nut Orchard of Harry R. Weber located one mile from the Indiana Nut Nursery.

5 to 10 lb. packaged prepaid 20c per lb.

Larger amts. by express not prepaid 16c per lb.

Per bushel by express not prepaid \$6.00

Orders for less than \$1.00 can not be accepted.

Address all orders and make payments to,

All Pecans for this year have
been sold. We still have a few
Hickory Nuts.

DONALD R. SLY
Indiana Nut Nursery
Rockport, Indiana

